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# Red Spies Ordered To Get In US Intelligence

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WASHINGTON (UP)—Gen. Walter Bedell Smith can take a deep bow on that shocking appraisal of Communist espionage back there in 1952, which caused such a ruckus in the Eisenhower-Truman presidential campaign.

Smith testified on Sept. 29, 1952

that he was morally certain Communists had infiltrated practically every security organization of the government, including the Central Intelligence Agency. Smith was CIA chief at that time.

He shortly sought to calm the political storm by explaining he knew of no "Reds" in CIA. But

Smith said Communists were so clever at infiltration that he had to assume he had a few.

Smith was well on the target. Just two days previously, Sept. 27, 1952, Moscow dispatched hurry-up special orders to its MVD (Internal Affairs Department) spy masters abroad to bore into United States and other security and counter-espionage organizations.

The report of the Australian Royal Commission on Communist Espionage just published exhibits copies of this and other similar directives received in Canberra by Vladimir M. Petrov, the MVD spy-master who changed sides in the spring of 1954. The commission reported that these directives evidently had been duplicated to Communist agents throughout the free world.

Moscow apparently believed World War III was not improbable in 1952 because of the Indochina and Korean situations, and was acting accordingly with two objectives. The first was to set up spy rings independent of Russian embassies in world capitals because these might continue to function in time of war after the embassies was to infiltrate the "enemy"—that was the word used—counter-espionage services.

#### Supports Smith's Estimate

The commission's report tends to bring the official word on Communist espionage more nearly up to date than any other record presently available. Its factual account supports Smith's estimate of the situation in 1952 with stabbing facts.

In a Moscow letter dated June 6, 1952, Australian—and evidently Communist agents everywhere—were ordered to get busy on penetration of free world counter-intelligence. "This being a new but exceptionally important line for us."

The report not only reflects the aggressive espionage ordered up by Moscow as recently as 1952, but suggests that U.S. counter-intelligence was gaining sufficient stature to be feared in Moscow. The report proved, of course, that Smith was correct in believing Moscow was making a college try to infiltrate CIA.